#### PROCLAMATION! By the Governor of Indiana.

The President of the United States, having designated Thursday, the 26th day of November, instant, as a Day of Thankagiving,

Therefore, I, OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana. do hereby set apart said day, and call upon the people of the State to observe the same, in accordance with the

Let the people thank and praise Almighty God for the many mercies He has shown as during the past year and pray Him, with humble hearts, to still protect, guide and bless us and restore the inestimable blessings o Unity and Peace to our bleeding and suffering country. Given at the Executive Department, Indianapolis, this 9th day of November, A. D., 1863.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

Mr. Seward on Finances. We publish this morning an able and caustic article from the New York World, reviewing the leclaration made by Mr. SEWARD, in his recent Auburn speech, that the North was making noney out of the war, while its burdens were alone felt by the rebel States. We admit that which a merchant experiences while the credit lasts, but bankruptcy never fails o ensue when the day of reckoning comes. That s just the condition of our Governmental financial affairs. It is all based upon credit and so ong as promises to pay are accepted by the people for what they have to exchange for them. ust that long will the present apparent prosperity

continue. The credit of the Government is being

rapidly extended from day to day, month to

nth and year to year, and that kind of finan-

longer use these promises to pay, and when

ayment is demanded in actual money then the

ubble will burst. No debtor is embarrassed so

ong as his credit lasts, but when that is gone en comes embarrassment and ruin. It might as well said that two boys can make money y swapping jack knives without either having a ent to pay the differences, as to argue that the cople are becoming enriched by the Government epending immense sums of money for proces which add nothing to the wealth the country or to the facilities for he permanent development of its rces. We are now a nation of consumers. natead of producers, and gradually but surely the wealth of the pation accumulated by years of

roductive industry, is being exhausted. It must have an end, and the longer it is prograstinated the more wide spread will be the ruin which i vill occasion. The World's article most effec ually demolishes the sophisms of the Secretary

Revived. The telegraph is reviving the old story of the tarving condition of the rebel armies and people of the rebel States. This may be true as to some ocalities, but we have no evidence that there ny deficiency of food in the Southern States More probably the case. The attention of the seople of the South has been directed for the ast year or two to the raising of food, to the glect of the cultivation of the staple articles pon which they have heretofore relied and which was more profitable to produce. It is not to e supposed that a climate as favorable and a oil as fertile as that of the rebel States, with an bundance of labor, will fail to produce suffi; ient food to supply their people. They may be deficient in the means of transportation, nd that deficit may occasion a scarcity of food some localities, but the report that the people f the South generally are in a starving condion we believe to be an idle tale. But admitting me statements to be true, they but show the rnestness and determination of the Southern ople in the cause in which they are engaged, no atter how unjust and criminal we may regard It will be exceedingly difficult to subjugate a sople who are willing to endure the privations nd make the sacrifices which, according to the sports we read from day to day, the peosaking. Neither does it add to the glory of our rms to wage war with no greater success gainst an enemy reduced to such straits. With n army well equipped and well fed, we are ghting a foe in a starving condition, ragthe necessaries and none of the comforts the soldier's camp. If such be trast between the two armies and sing sections, the country should hold those power and who are administering the Governent, responsible for prograstinating a war which oder such circumstances should be brought to a dy, successful and honorable termination ther the Administration is deceiving the coun

### sfully administer the Government. Er. Jefferson on our Government.

ry by false reports in regard to the condition of

rebels or else they are totally incompetent to

Mr. JEFFERSON, in his notes on Virginia, well "An elective despotism was not the Govment we fought for, but one which should not ly be founded on free principles, but in which owers of government should be so divided d balanced among the several bodies of the agistracy as that no one could transcend their al limits, without being effectually checked d restrained by the others."

# oderal Generals Killed During the

War The following is believed to be a correct list Federal Generals who have died or been killin battle since the war commenced:

General Jameson, Maine, died; General

ery, Maine, killed; General Lander, Massausetts, died; General Plummer, Massachusetts, died; General Whipple, Massachusetts, General Strong, Massachusetts, killed; seers! Rodinan, Rhode Island, killed; Gen Lyon, Connecticut, killed; General Mans d. Connecticut, killed: General Sumuer, New ek, died; General Mitchell, New York, died; Kirby, New York, killed; Gen. Weed, New k, killed; Gen. Zook, New York, killed; Gen. mker, New York, died; Gen. Kearney, New Payard, New Jersey, killed; Payard, New Jersey, killed; Ivania, died: Gen. Kiem, Pennsylvania, Gen Reno, Pennsylvania, killed; General en, Pennsylvania, killed; Gen Jackson, vania, killed; General Revnolds, Pennpla, killed; General Weleh, Pennsylvania, Gen. Patterson, Pennsylvania, accidentally Vincent, Pennsylvania, killed; Gen. aryland, died; Gen. Terrell, Virginia, McCook, Ohio, killed; Gen. Sill, Gen Lytle, Ohio, killed; Gen. Hack na, killed; Gen Richardson, Michi-Gen. Williams, Michigan, killed Illinois, killed; Gen Kirk, Illinois Parnsworth, Lilinois, killed; Gen cky, killed by Gen. Davis; Gen. sucky, killed; Gen. Stevens, Wash

Is Our National Wealth Increasing!

Secretary Seward and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher have just given us their views on the political economy of the war-the one in his stump speech at Autorn, the latter in his breakfast speech at Manchester. Either speech affords a very fair measure of the orator's acquirements in the first essential of sound political reasoningacquaintance with the facts and laws of business and finance. Mr. Beecher simply disclosed his ignorance. Mr. Seward leaves us in doubt whether his shallowness is that of the professional philanthropist or of the political demagogue. Mr Beecher disclaims with so much naivete all knowledge of the subject upon which he undertook to instruct Englishmen, "because he was not a financier, but a clergyman and a patriot only," and was really so in earnest to put our national case with its best foot foremost that he can be pardoned his astounding blunders if he will only hereafter remember that before a man can discourse to edification on the course of trade and the state of the currency he must really possess some little knowledne of the grand principles of political economy

To discourse wisely about our spiritual condition in this life and our eternal welfare in the next, may not overtax the resources of "a clergyman and patriot only;" but to preach of what Columbus, in his letter announcing the results of his first voyage to America, called "the increment of our personal possessions," and our welfare in the life which now is, requires more than patriotism and more than piety. It requires knowledge of the subject. Mr. Beecher, though be has talked a hundred times as much as any body else on the continent about our great political problem, now admits that he knows nothing of the matter at bottom. He professes only to deal with "great moral iseas." But Mr. Saward has been a politician for a great many years. In the opinion of his admirers he is a statesman He has, at least, held all but the highest office in the State, and should be a statesman if he i not. He ought to be able correctly to ex pound the laws and state the facts of national industry and prosperity. If states manship is worth anything, one would say, it should be competent to that. Mr. Beecher disclaims such competency. Mr. Seward asserts it by his position, and in so many words But Mr. Seward, too, has thriven exclusively on his treatment of "great moral ideas," and makes as bad a mess of it as the preacher when he talks about business and currency. One of these days the Northern people will find, as an excellent preacher, Andrew Fuller, said once, that "Con- wealth. If he succeeds, he will have done what science is not a sufficient guide for the complex even Mr. Chase has not attempted yet; he will civil life-there needs Science as well." When have demonstrated that the bigger our debt the that time comes, professional philanthropy will be bigger our blessing, and that the apparent deat a discount in the guidance of the nation, and struction of treasure and of life being the real practical, business-like statesmanship, like that creation of wealth, it only needs to continue the of our fathers, will come into fashion.

part of the United States is exempt." There are World undreds of thousands of homes in the loyal part of the United States each with its vacant chair The son, the brother, or the father has gone and will not return. Surely, though his own son was convalescent when he spoke, Mr. Seward criminate slaughter of all the women and child cannot have come to such a reckless disce- ren of Maryland, would it, or would it not, excite gard of human suffering as his words imply a murmur of remonstrance and indignation from A man may be a Tito or a Nero and the people of the North? We surmise in good vet have soft affections. Let us suppose that faith, for it would appear that apathy and indif Mr. Seward does bemoan our gallant dead and ference, or perhaps an abject fear that stimulates sympathize with the stricken families of the na them, press like a nightmare upon the souls of tion. By the suffering from which he says we are American citizens. The columns of the Demo exempt, he perhaps means a pecuniary and com | cratic press of the North, have, since the elecmercial suffering. He says: "In the insurgent tion in Maryland, teemed with statements of the States, there is not one citizen who is not the most outrageous fraud, injustice and tyranny loyal regions, there is not a State which is not tral power against the elective franchise of that stronger for the same cause." Let pass the unhappy State. Not only a test oath was ad fact that the geographical position of some loyal ministered in violation of the law, not only were States has subjected them to merciless devasta Democratic votes refused with menace and tion and that so one half the statement is proved insult, not only were the judges of election false; let pass the fact that hundreds and thou | compelled to act at the dictation of military susands of loyal men along the border, or down the pervisors, whose armed soldiery were stationed at Mississippi, have lost all their possessions by the the avenues to the polls, but citizens who were mere circumstance of residence or the chances of but suspected of Democratic tendencies were arwar, and the abolition policy of the Administra rested at the discretion of subordinates and tion which has rained all the Union men of the locked up like herds of sheep in barns and other Southern States within our army lines. Let this impromptu Bastiles, until the polls were closed pass, though it proves the other half of the state | The details of these scandalous proceedings come ment false, and consider it purely as a matter of to us with an appalling accumulation. They are political economy. Mr Seward fumbled among published to the public conspiculously in the colwords till he reached this statement; "The in | umes of the Democratic press; and it will be crease of realth which arises from the new na-tional discipline of industry which the war has tempt to pailiate, or explain, or justify these unobliged us to adopt, has enabled us to pay all in varnished exposures of a despotism that places

debts and taxes when the war began ' proclamation of what is not true.

paying, nor have we fully measured them. Our not help yourselves. becomes the object of the next "abolition" mania, men, and then pass on without comment, and will burden endless generations.

for propping the faliney It is a tax John Stu- be conducted by a military dictatorship, then conivalent of what the issuer gains."

ing with reports of the sufferings of mechanics insult the name of Liberty by applying it to their and workingmen and women of every class; let own dishonorable condition. him look at the prices of the necessaries of life. The radical organs parade poor voiceless Macompared with those of former years, wages be- ryland as an example of the triumph of abolition ing about the same as then; let him enter the ism. They make the bear dance upon red hot luxuries of life were long since abandoned, and bow joyous, well behaved and obedient " Yet, how the scrimping of its necessaries has begun, if the bear were unshackled, it would strongle while his labor has not abated in time or fatigue them in its embrace. The fate of Maryland one whit. Let Mr. Seward see these things, and threatens the entire North. Corruption, fraud, then blush for shame at his smooth and deceitful open and systematized violence, are the agencies talk about the "new national discipline of indus- that promise to control us until the people learn try" and the increase of wealth.

worth all this toil, this debt, this suffering. It is ranny, has been made the instrument of tyranny abolition journals like the Tribune and Post and Freedom's best blade is turned against her own Times to which our readers must go for argu- bosom; and, when fainting beneath the stroke. ments that the Union is worth less than a dollar she feebly acquiesces to the will of tyrants, they a head to every Northern citizen. But we do sav: Hearken to the voice of the people, they denounce the political charlatanism of the man "accept emancipation" So, too, does the helpwho dares call our national fever the flush of less victim accept death from the assassin. health, who, when our wealth and our means of wealth, our treasure and our lives, are being squandered by thousands and millions, dares at front heaven and his fellow men with the assertion of "our increase of wealth."

4. There is no mystery of political economy surrounding this matter. We trust we have no reader whose common sense is not robust enough to perceive, and prove, and denounce the charletanism of Mr Seward. He says the nation has graphs increased in wealth. Has it? By the "new na tional discipline of industry" its wealth has been increased, he says. Now the new industries which the war has evoked consist of the manufacture of guns, cannon and gunpowder and military equipments, and the vessels of our

The soldiers had to be fed and clothed in peace would have been injustice enough to as in war. In war, clothing wears out much the many thousands of your prison faster, and three or four times the necessary ers in our hands and to those of ours in your quantity of food is wasted. This monstrous custody simply to have delivered the proposition, waste surely is not wealth, or the means of but you have seen proper to add to your refusals wealth. Our shoddy men, like Mayor Opdyke, gratuitous insult to the Confederate States by ingrow rich upon ill-gotten gains, of course, but timating that their fair and honest offer was made there is no gain to him without corresponding for the purpose of putting into the field officers loss to some one else. Part of it falls upon suf- and men fraudulently exchanged. This calumny fering soldiers, and shortens their lives and their is as destitute of foundation in fact as despicable value to the Government. Part of it is hoarded in spirit. In conclusion, let me tell you, the up into our hage debt and will be distributed purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been among the burdens of our future lives and the well known for a long time that your authorities lives of our children. There is a change in the are opposed to a fair and regular exchange of distribution of money and wealth, but no increase prisoners, under the cartel. In rejecting my of the wealth of the nation or of the people.

The increased manufacture of gone and gun- der a cloud of vague charges and unfounded powder, and of iron-clads, have turned much statements the determination at which your Govindustry into those channels. But they were ernment has long since arrived. Why not say called from some other. To the individual there without any further subterfuge that you have is no increase of wealth. The increased wages reached the conclusion that our officers and solof labor have been reduced more than the incre | diers are more valuable than yours? ment by the depreciation of the currency. Houest contractors have made no more by the war

than they would have made in peace, nor as

The Government came into possession of the products of the changed, or call it increased, industry of all these classes -- so many iron-clads, so many cannon, so many muskets and sabres, so much gunpowder, etc., etc. How it spent these possessions determines the question of the perease or the decrease of national wealth. If productively spent, then our wealth has increased; if unproductively spent, then it has decreased. Of course all these things have been spent, used up, and destroyed, unproductively. The money spent in putting corn in the ground returns again with its natural increase. It is productively spent. The money spent in making plows returns with an increase, and the plows furrow the fields; and the wearing out of the iron of the plow, and the spending of the labor of the man who holds it, is productive. The ground furrowed by cannon balls bears no harvest but of blood. The burning of gunpowder the wearing out of guns and of all the implements and armaments of war, is, in the nature of the case, upproductive expenditure. Their cost is the national debt. Is that our "increase of wealth," Mr. Seward? We do not say that the Union will not be worth all the expense-we simply say that these are parts of the price we pay for it, and that there is no "natural increase" to unproductive" expenditure, such as in the case of productive expenditure goes on multiplying itself indefinitely and reduplicating wealth with

5. Finally, every soldier has been changed from a producer to a consumer. These milions of men and more were creating wealth. Besides paying for their own food, clothing and luxuries, they were accumulating capital and using it over again in new industries-productive, cumulative, wealth creating. They ceased even to support themselves when they became soldiers, and ceased of course to do more than that. They became a tax upon the industry and labor and capital of those who are not engaged in the war. This change, of course, is a monstrous detriment to our national wealth. And now will this chariatan of a revolution who prophesied smooth things, and would fain full his dupes with deceitful oneswill Mr. Seward tell us where and how our national wealth has been increased? In what bank of nations is our credit unstretched and augmented? In what national ledger does this from . cier read our credit columns so large. If we are richer it is easy to prove it, surely. Let him show us our new treasure; let him measure in dollars and cents the increase of our national slaughter and the expenditure till the last dollar Mr. Seward said, in his Auburn speech, "The is gone and the last arm bearing man dead, to whole of the suffering which the war has produced make ourselves the richest and most populous of has fallen upon the insurgents, and the loyal the nations of the civilized world - [New York]

[From the New York Daily News.]

Maryland, the Poland of America. If a military dictator should order the indis orer and more unhappy for the war. In the exercised by the military myrmidoms of the cencreased debts and taxes as easily as we paid the Maryland next to Poland on the record of oppressed and enslaved humanity. On the contra-This phrase is obscure and oracular. But in ry, their reticence in the face of those damning all its possible meanings it is false. Whatever evidences of Administrative guitt, implies that significance it has as a whole or in part, is a they exult in the success of arbitrary sway, and their contemptuous silence says with the elo-1. Our increased taxes we are not yet fully quence of words: Chafe as you will, you can-

acreased debt, two or three thousand millions. The people take up the daily prints and read this generation will never see paid, and, except it the record of the debasement of their country seemingly without reflection, upon themes that 2. The ease with which debts existing when ought to fire what remains of the blood of free the war began have been paid, is simply the men in their veins. A few years ago the aumeasure of the robbery to which Mr. Chase's cur- thenticated report of ore such outrage against the reney schemes have subjected every creditor in elective franchise would have engendered a popthe land. Is "robbery" a bard word? Robbery ular indignation that would have agitated the is the word used by John Stuart Mill, the high republic throughout its length and breadth, and est living authority on political economy, the peer | the people would have gathered spontaneously in at least of Adam Smith and Say. Debtors agreed their public places and united their voices in proto pay the value of so many dollars. Chase and test and condemnation. Now, it falls upon the Congress made inconvertible pieces of paper a popular ear like an oft-repeated legend of the legel tender, worth to-day less than seventy cents olden time. None seem to appreciate that these each, though called a dollar, and so 'rebbed" things are being done in their midst, in the heart every creditor, who must accept them for debts of their once republic, in a State whose soveformerly due, of thirty cents on each dollar, more reignty and independence were purchased with the blood of patriots, and entailed upon all gen-3. "Our taxes and debts are" not "paid with erations of our people by sacred constitutional ease" Mr Seward's assertion is untrue in every guarantees. Is Maryland a petty province to the respect. Besides the taxes which we pay to the central power, or is it a State with rights and assessors, this depreciation of the currency is an privileges distinct and inalienable? It the des other tax, and let the sufferings of our poor, the potic attributes of the Administration universal strikes of our laboring classes, answer have been confirmed by the law of f this tax is paid with ease. Does Mr. Seward force - if our form of government has deny that it is a tax? Mr. Chase will thank him indeed undergone a radical change, and is to art Mill says: "A tax is virtually levied on them away with elections altogether, which, when con-"all holders of currency"] or his ["the issuer's"] trolfed by bayonets, are but tinsel on our chains. benefit." All holders of such a currency as ours Better at once accept our destiny and confess our lose by the depreciation of its value the exact thralldom, than to go about with the masks of freemen and the souls of bondmen. There is a Let Mr. Seward read our columns, daily teem- degradation baser than serfdom; it is when slaves

house of the poor man, and see how the little | plates of iron and cry: "Lo! what a merry beast; the secret of their redemption. The elective We do not say that a restored Union is not franchise, given them as a protection against tv-

The Question of Exchange.

The Richmond papers publish in full the correspondence between their commissioners of exchange and ours, which resulted in breaking off the exchange. It is quite sharp, contains numerous disputes as to matters of fact, and is considered by the rebel commissioner in a long letter, of which the following are the closing para-

"Not content with all the mistatements of facts which I have cited, you have in your letter of the 28th assigned malignant and wanton motives to the Confederate authorities in making the proposals contained in my letter of the 20th. You were asked to agree that all officers and men on boths sides should be released, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole. It proposition, you have endeavored to conceal un-

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THE WEDDING IN WASHINGTON. Full Particulars of the Coremony by

an Official Jenkins. [From the Washington Chronicle.] The marriage ceremony between Senator (an ex Governor) Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Miss Kate Chase the beautiful and highly accomplished and eldest daughter of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, took place last evening at half past 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's fa ther, corner of Sixth and E streets. Although the contemplated nuptials have been the occasional subject of newspaper comment for some time past, yet to the public at large the definite time of the marriage was not announced until within a day or two past. The invitations to the wedding were as strictly private as it was possible to make them, in consideration of the high social position occupied by both the parties. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, some five hundred invited guests were assembled at the mansion of Secretary Chase between the hours of half-past 8 and 12 o'clock. The representatives of the newspaper press, with one or two exceptions, and the personal friends of the Senator and Secretary Chase, were on this occasion non recipients of cards of invitation. The reputation of ex-Gov. Sprague, not alone as executive officer of the State of "Little Rhody" and as a statesman, but as a brave and gallant soldier, is world-wide. The part he took in defense of the capital in July, 1861, at the first battle of Bull Run, is known to all our readers.

At this battle he personally commanded a Rhode Island brigage and behaved with great gallantry. Subsequently to this he was conspicu ous as an officer upon Gen. McClellan's staff du ring the Peninsula campaign. Besides these personal acts of merit in the field, Senator Sprague has on numerous occasions bequested a large proportion of his immense wealth to the organ izing, equipping and supporting of the soldiers from his own State, and by his personal influence and example has up to the present time encourage! a vigorous prosecution of the war. Miss Kate Chase, the bride of the distinguished Senator, is a lady possessed of those rare virtues of heart and mind which alone can be recognized and appreciated by those who are daily throug in contact with her; and it is in the modest retirement of her own home that these graces spatkie and radiate like gems of dazzling splendor. Mod est and retiring in her maoners, yet blending withal a dignity and case that singles her out to the least observant eye as a woman endowed with a nobility of heart fitting her for any position in life, no matter how exalted.

During the day everything had been properly

matting had been run from the main entrance down the steps to the carriage steps. Shortly after dark a large crowd of all sexes, ages and conditions began to assemble around the mansion of Secretary Chase. They were very good natured. as large crowds generally are, and waited nationally for the arrival of the first carriage. About 7% o'clock it drove up to the door; the occupant alighted and proceeded within. Shortly another arrived, and then another, and soon a continuous line of carriages ranged along E street, from Seventh street to near Fifth street. As one after the other discharged their inmates, some spice and good natured remarks were passed by the eager crowd in attendance. Much anxiety was l manifested for the appearance of President Lin coln and Secretary Seward. President Lincol did not arrive until half-past eight o'clock. He came in his private carriage, without escort and alone. The carriages were arranged all around the square, and completely blockaded the passage way; but little or no confusion occurred. As we have said before, the marriage took place at half past eight o'clock. At that hour the bride and groom entered the room, followed by the following named ladies and gentlemen, acting as bridesmaids and groomsmen: Miss Chase, sister to Miss Kate Chase; Miss Skinner, niece of the Secretary, and Miss Nichols, niece of Gov. Sprague; Maj H. Baldwin, of Gen. Stabel's staff; Capt. Haves, of Gen. McDowell's staff, and Capt. Ives, Fleet Captain of the Potomac Flotilla head of the room, the marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, in chaste, beautiful, and impressive language of the Episcopal faith. Among the five or six hundred guests the intensest silence prevailed, and, at the for the safety of the railroad, conclusion of the ceremony, the parents of the bride stepped forward and saluted her with a kiss. Then followed the scenes of joyous congratulation incident to such an occasion, which promised to occupy the best portion of the night before finished. Miss Chase was dressed in a gorgeous white velvet dress, with an extended trail, and upon her head were a rich lace veil. But little ter has blockaded the roads. or no other ornament was perceived upon her person. The Senator was clad in a suit of rich! black cloth, with the usual addition of a white meet Gen. Lee; indeed, his activity and boldness. vest. Among the dignaturies of the evening we when compared with the negligence of somebody noticed the President, Abraham Lincoln, to- in the Army of Northern Virginie, shows in gether with nearly all the members of the Cabi striking contrast. He has captured two brigades, net-Messrs Stanton, Bates, and others. Of the and is reported as still advancing. Gen. Lee's foreign ministers, there were present Lord Lyons army has been said to be ready and willing to and Count Mercier. The British and French le- trust the fortune of battle, and we hope it may gations were also well represented. The military promptly and effectually punish the boldness was represented by Generals Halleck, Auger, McDowell, and other officers of lesser note gades. Senators Wilson and Conness, of California, were forks of the Rappahannock or falling back in the the dancing (the Lancers) commenced in the advance was made. dining room. Miss Kate Chase led off with Hon. R. C. Parsons, ex-consul to Rio Janeiro, as her with the capture of the two brigades, did not partner. The young and beautiful daughter of hesitate to risk his laurels in a general engage General McDowell was singled out among the ment; but, ministering to Yankee vanity, parade crowd for her very fine dancing. Among the belles of the evening was the daughter of the cities, and quietly settle down at the first good Brazilian Minister, whose beauty was the cynosure place for winter quarters. The Yankee press and of all eyes. During the evening the Marine Band, people rejoice over the uniterial evidence of sucwhich discoursed most eloquent music, performed | cess, such as prisoners; take delight in parading a superb wedding march, especially written for the occasion and dedicated to Miss Kate Chase. The banquet, which occurred at a late hour in the evening, was a most sumptious affair, and the Meade understands the vanity of his masters, discription imaginable. The greatest bilarity order and the parade of his captives through the prevailed on all sides, and mirth and merciment chies of the United States. Having made such were the order of the evening. Towards mid- important captures, he will doubtless report

The marriage of Miss Chase and Senator gress, while Mende will go into winter quarters Sprigue, last evening, passed off with the great- in Fauquier, or Uniperper, and await the spring est relat, and nothing occurred to mar the festivity of the occasion. Notwithstanding the high social position and extreme wealth of the into winter quarters without a fight, after this twam thus united in the holy bonds of matrimony, the entire affair was destitute of all that vulgarity of show and glitter which is so frequently prudence will best be served by wiping out the the concomitants of such procedures Everything seemed planned with a view to the comfort of the guests alone, and there was nothing calculated to offend the eye or taste. The long right and proper; but if the wishes of the people continued life and happiness of the newly married couple is the noblest epthalamium we can punishment fall swift and heavy upon the army sing to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs Senator Sprague, of Meade.

### From the Richmond Examiner of the 11th. The Position in Tennessee.

The armies still confront each other in Ten nessee, and the struggle may be renewed there at movements have been received. any moment. The lull there can be only temthat the enemy is demanined and preparing for going on, but to what extent is not reported.

writes from Missionary Ridge. our approach, which now gives us the command The following is a copy of the letter written to of the Tennessee river at that point, and brings him by President Davis: our forces within twenty three miles of Knoxville, under cover of the enemy's own works. It is expected that there will be important movements in this direction at some future day, as our

become tired of bivouac life, especially on these clusion that there is nothing to justify a Court dreary hights and swampy valleys. The health | martial or Court of Inquiry, and I therefore disof our men, considering their late exposure to miss the application. cold rains, is very good. The most of the men "Your appointment to a new field of duty, now in our army have become well seasoned and alike important and difficult, is the best evidence hardened to camp life and duties. A number, of my appreciation of your past services and exhowever, are suffering from cold, &c , but no pectation of your future career. serious complaints.

Three thousand fine, heavy English blankets have been distributed among Breckinridge's division, which were greatly needed, and if the Government and people will continue to provide for our soldiers, they will gradually be more comfortable. Our bands play night and morning. and our boys are cheerful and in good spirits.

GRAPHITE - Large beds of graphite have recently been discovered in Siberia. This is good | Clerk. news for artists and men of business. Since the mines of Cumberland have in a great measure given out, our lead pencils are none of the best. great Mo-gul of course.

The State of Louisiana.

We cannot find a better illustration of the recklessness of radicalism, and its disregard of truth and reason, then is furnished in the attempt to destroy the State of Louisiana and bring her into the Union as a Territory, or a new State with a new constitution. There is a loud outery of abolitionists against any attempt to revive what they call "the old pro-slavery constitution of Louisiana." The attempt is made to convey to the public mind the idea that men who desire to have Louisiana resume her status in the Union us the old State of Louisiana, desire it because the constitution is pro-slavery, and that by re taining the old constitution they will retain slavery. Nothing could be more untrue. The various constitutions of Louisiana never contained one word on the subject of slavery, recognizing, establishing, or controlling it. The constitution of the State of Louisiana, adopted in 1852, which is to-day the law of that State, above all other law except that of the United States, does not mention slavery, and is in no possible sense of the word "pro slavery." The system of slavery in Louisiana is not dependent on the constitution at all. The subject is under the control of the people of the State, who, by their ordinary channels of legislative action, may, if they choose, provide for its removal or modification. It is in the same condition as any other system of property-holding, and the laws which regulate it are subject to legislative revision or repeal at the will of the people.

Why then do the radicals want to overthrow that constitution? For what reason do they de sire to have a new convention to adopt a new constitution and make a new State of Louisiana? It is not impossible that an answer to this question may not be found in Title II, Article 12 of the Constitution, which puts a large stumbling block in the way of certain radical plans for managing elections. The article provides that 'no soldier, seaman, or marine in the army, or navy of the United States. shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State This may be a difficulty in the way of plans for controlling elections in Louisiana, which causes the loud outery of radicals down there against the "pro-slavery constitution," as they call it, and they probably desire to force an abolition constitution on the people.

At the present time the city of New Orleans is governed with a full recognition of the constitution of 1852 as an existing instrument. All the courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in the city are dependent on that constitution for their power If there is such a crime as murder, such a process as the foreclosure of a mortgage, or an action for the collection of debt-if there are any remedies or safeguards for property or person by the interposition of the courts of arranged for the reception of the guests. A roll of law, these are wholly due to the present existing validity of the Constitution of 1852, and the fact that Louisiana is to day a State, in the United States, by that Constitution. We are well aware that the legal argument is of no importance to the radicals. They trample on law and constitutions with beedless feet. To attain plunder and spoils of office, to destroy the Southero States and keep them from ever becaming voting members of the Union, the abolition par ty will do anything against law. But our readers should know the facts in cases like this, and therefore we assure them, that notwithstanding the loud outery of abolitionists against the old "pro-slavery" Constitution of Louisiana, and against those who wish to bring the State into the Union under it, there is not one word about slavery in it, nor one provision from beginning to end which can prevent the people of Louisiana from abolishing slavery whenever they choose. The outery of the abolitionists is therefore intended to deceive, and, like a great deal else that they do, unfounded in reason or in truth .- | New York Journal of Commerce

#### [From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 10.] The "Terrible Blow" Inflicted on Gen. Lee

Military movements are again in great activity in Northern Virginia, Meade has already signal ized his advance with wonderful energy, and has inflicted a terrible blow upon the army of Gen. The parties having ranged themselves at the Lee. In Western Virginia the disaster to Gen. Echol's command shows the enemy active, bold and enterprising. The Confederate General, defeated, is retiring, says the Lynchburg Republican, on Salem, and apprehensions are entertained

In North Carolina the enemy bave landed "in large force" at Weldon, and are threatening the Southern line of railroad at Weldon or some other point. On the Peninsula the enemy have been reported as landing in large numbers at Newport News. Thus all around Richmond they are threatening active operations before the win-

Meade has returned from his late retreat by no means cowed or evincing any unwillingness to which has seized and carried off two of its bri-

Cameron and his two daughters were alike con- old line of the Rapidan, we have no means of spicuous among the hosts of guests assembled on knowing; but should not be surprised or disapthe occasion, together with President Garrett pointed if he declines battle north of the Rapidan and William Prescott Smith. At 1112 o'clock and retires to the position from which his late

We should not be surprised if Meade, satisfied

and may satisfy their clamors by a congratulatory night the guests commenced to depart, and the Lee as flying to Richmond and himself swittly scene that occurred outside the mansion, as the pursuing The Yankees, too much delighted carriages drove to the sidewalk and rolled off with the prowess of their invincible Army of the with their occupants, was a varied and annimated Potomac to inquire into the speed of the pursuit. will settle down to the business of the next Con-

for the certain capture of Gen Lee. But will Moude be permitted to settle down bold and daring insult to the Army of Northern Virginia? It is for Gen Lee to decide whether insult in a general engagement, or awaiting the spring for its punishment. Whatever Gen. Lee may determine upon will be readily accepted as could influence him, they would like to see the

As to General Echols, there has been so little received, and that so indefinite, that we cannot inform our readers as to the position of military affairs in that part of Virginia.

From Weldon no information of the enemy's The only intelligence from Northern Virginia porary, for the indications are too clear to doubt on vesterday, was to the effect that fighting was

The correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer Lieutenant General Polk Acquitted of Blame. Our extreme right now occupies Loudon, the Lieutenant General Polk has been acquitted of enemy having evacuated their fortifications on all blame in the Chickamauga mismanagement.

"ATLANTA, GA., October 29, 1863. "Lieutenant General Polk, Atlanta, Ga .. "General-After an examination into the near proximity to Burnside's army must naturally cause and circumstances attending your being relieved from command with the army command-

Our troops are panting for a move, having ed by General Bragg, I have arrived at the con-

&"I am, very truly and respectfully, yours, "JEFFERSON DAVIS." The Washington correspondent of the N

Y. World states that the Republican slate for House nominees has been broken. Wasburne being ruled out for Speaker, and Casey, of Kentucky, fort Clerk. The radicals declare that Colfax shall be nominated, while ex Congressman McPherson, of Pennsylvania, is named for

The largest specimen of gull tribe-The

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NOTICE.

A Cray Stallion Taken Up. RET IN FRONT OF MY HOUSE, ON THURSDAY, and bridle. The Stallion was left by a man calling Lusters, bl'k and col. himself Alfred K z. Said Kiz came into the townshi last October with two horses, one he left at my house, and the other at John McMullen's. Any one calling for Black "Gro Grain," and proving said horse can have him by paying charge and ex sense of keeping. JOHN E. JONES, Four miles east on Michigan Read, Warren Township

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